Development Update

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Action on Cairo accord underway

THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY IS TAKING UP THE sweeping agreement reached in Cairo—linking women's rights and development goals to stabilization of world population—to ensure speedy implementation.

The Cairo accord shifts the accepted methodology for slowing population growth away from a mechanistic focus on birth rates to one of tackling population issues on a broad developmental front. Advances in the position of women as well as individual and family decisionmaking are now at the centre of efforts to reduce population growth.

Discussion and endorsement by the General Assembly offers an opportunity to consolidate national and international support, officials say. "Even in the weeks inmediately following the conference, we're receiving reports that ministers and heads of State returning from Cairo are taking the opportunity to move population and development concerns to the heart of national agendas", ICPD Senior Advisor David Payton told *Development Update*.

"This Programme of Action has the potential to change the world."

– ICPD Secretary-General Nafis Sadik

The 16-chapter ICPD Programme of Action "starts from the reality of the world we live in, and shows us the path to a better reality", Conference Secretary-General Dr. Nafis Sadik, who is also Executive Director of the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), said at the close of the 5-13 September meeting in Cairo, Egypt. "This Programme of Action has the potential to change the world."

Stating that individuals and couples have the right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children, the Programme identifies gender equality and women's control of their own fertility as the "cornerstones of population and development-related programmes".

Specific goals are set in three areas that are "mutually supporting": infant, child and maternal mortality reduction; universal access to family planning; and improved education, especially for

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Breakthrough on Social Summit proposals

A SECOND ROUND OF PREPARATORY TALKS FOR the 1995 World Summit for Social Development made major gains in its closing days, with widespread acceptance of an interim document that sets out clear-cut political commitments. The 31 August Chairman's report on "elements for the draft declaration" is also expected to help focus talks on the Summit's parallel document, a Draft Programme of Action, as informal consultations convene on 24 October.

The Chairman's report emphasizes issues appearing in the first version of the draft Declaration—commitments on poverty eradication in the shortest period possible, employment for all, social integration through inclusive and just societies, full equality between men and women, support for Africa, and accomodating the needs of the poor in structural adjustment programmes.

The Preparatory Committee Chairman, Ambassador Juan Somavía of Chile, said that after "exhaustive and extensive discussions" on the Draft Programme of Action, he expected it to be reorganized along the lines of the action programme approved at the population conference in Cairo, with each statement of an issue followed directly by an agreed-to course of action.

"We feel that we have all the elements for putting together the next stage of the negotiations", Ambassador Somavía said at a 2 September joint press conference with representatives of the Group of 77 (G-77), the United States (US) and the European Union (EU).

The 22 August - 2 September PrepCom opened with discussion of the draft Programme of Action. It quickly became apparent that many Governments had difficulty with the length and breadth of the document.

"The problem that the secretariat faced was that they could only write a draft document that was a Christmas tree, with gifts and decorations for

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UNCTAD pushes for economic stimulation

Full recovery from world recession is threatened by restrictive monetary policies and inadequate stimulation of demand by the leading industrialized countries, according to the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). UNCTAD's *Trade and Development Report 1994* warns that high levels of unemployment and international trade frictions will continue unless more flexible policies are introduced.

Hopes for economic expansion are generally tied to rapid growth of exports and improved labour productivity, UNCTAD Officer-in-Charge Carlos Fortín says in his overview to the report. But "countries cannot all simultaneously increase their exports by reducing labour costs", he notes. "They can only do so if global demand is increased." He concludes that the current orthodoxy, which sees inflation as a greater threat than unemployment and values government surpluses over deficit spending, is failing to stimulate demand.

The flow of capital resources to developing countries and countries in transition should be increased in a sustainable and predictable fashion, the report urges.

UNCTAD's call for policies that stimulate investment is consistent with recommendations from previous 1994 surveys by the UN's Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis as well as the International Labour Organisation, but contrasts sharply with those issued in the *1994 World Economic Outlook* of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

UNCTAD specifically recommends that Western Europe should bring down interest rates and postpone slashing budget deficits; Japan needs to undertake fiscal expansion and take steps to increase domestic consumption; and the United States should apply monetary brakes cautiously.

The World Trade Organization (WTO), projected to be the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), is asked to improve developing countries access to industrialized-country markets and further liberalize world trade. The report notes that many least developed countries (LDCs), particularly in Africa, are expected to incur initial disadvantages under the terms of the recently completed Uruguay Round of GATT trade talks. Measures need to be devised, it says, to help these countries cope with the erosion of preferential market access (under special agreements such as the Lomé Convention) and projected higher prices for imported technology and foodstuffs. LDCs should also be assisted so they can take maximum advantage of new export and trade opportunities.

The report predicts 1994 world economic growth of 2.5 per cent—a rate considerably lower than is usual in a period of recovery from recession. Growth among the developed market-economy countries will only reach 2.4 per cent, while growth in developing countries should average 3.8 per cent.

IMF outlook

The IMF's *Outlook*—issued in October, one month after the UNCTAD survey—projects a world economy growing at a significantly faster rate than is predicted by UNCTAD. Worldwide growth of 3.1 per cent is forecast for 1994, with the industrial countries expanding at a rate of 2.7 per cent and the developing countries by 5.6 per cent.

Satisfied that the world recession is ended, the IMF's main imperative is to hold inflation at bay. Contrary to UNCTAD, it recommends prompt action to raise interest rates in anticipation of inflationary pressures and frowns on stimulative Government spending. "A critical policy requirement is the need to deal with the large fiscal imbalances that have lifted gross debt in the industrial countries as a group to nearly 70 per cent of GDP from 40 per cent in 1978", the report warns.

Along with UNCTAD, the IMF urges further liberalization of industrial country markets.

The net outflow of private capital from developed to developing countries grew from $14 billion in 1989 to $130 billion last year, but the rug could be pulled out from under some benefitting countries, the *Outlook* points out. Developing countries lacking solid economic fundamentals pulled in investments due to a "general enthusiasm for emerging financial markets", and for them "the risk of sudden changes in market sentiment is particularly serious". The UNCTAD report is similarly concerned about fluctuations in speculative investment, particularly in Latin America. ■

Blueprint for international trade

Improved mechanisms for international trade, which are projected to reduce transaction costs by up to $100 billion annually, are expected to emerge from the UN International Symposium on Trade Efficiency, being held in Columbus, Ohio, USA.

Recommendations on the key sectors of trade-related services, transport, trade information, telecommunications, business practices, customs and banking and insurance are being discussed by senior national officals and heads of companies from 17 to 18 October. The ministerial segment, opened by UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali and attended by heads of State and over 80 national ministers of commerce and business, takes place 19-21 October. ■

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General Assembly looks at development options

The 49th session of the UN General Assembly opened in September with widespread discussion of global development needs and anticipation of the conclusions and recommendations of Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's *An Agenda for Development*.

The framework of the *Agenda* was released in May. The Secretary-General's recommendations for action will take into account discussion at the June ministerial-level segment of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) as well as the World Hearings on Development, organized by 48th General Assembly President H.R. Insanally and taking place the same month. Interest in the Secretary-General's report has been stimulated by wide-ranging proposals made at the two June reviews. Among the measures suggested at the consultations were closer collaboration between the UN and international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and a strengthened role for ECOSOC.

Determination to expand the UN's development brief was expressed in the Secretary-General's annual report on the work of the UN, presented to the General Assembly in September. "The United Nations must renew and strengthen its commitment to work in the economic and social fields as an end in itself, and as the means of attending to the sources of conflicts", the report says. ■

Full coverage of the Secretary-General's An Agenda for Development *and General Assembly debate will appear in upcoming issues of* Development Update.

Money-laundering alert

Plans for an anti-money laundering net to capture huge sums of "black money" circulating around the world are being incorporated into preparations for a high-level global meeting on transnational crime to take place from 21-23 November.

The recommendations come from a June conference in Courmayeur, Italy, organized by the UN's Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, and will be considered by more than 100 national ministers of justice at the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime in Naples, Italy.

Proposed measures include criminalization of money laundering, limitations on bank secrecy, improved regulation of businesses and professionals who conduct financial operations, national mechanisms for asset forfeiture and improved international cooperation against transnational crime syndicates that constantly move their funds from one country to another. The Courmayeur conference recognized that developing countries will need technical and other forms of assistance if "holes in the anti-money-laundering net" are to be patched, and urged all countries to implement relevant portions of the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and the UN's 1990 Global Progamme of Action on drug control.

UN International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) Director-General Giorgio Giacomelli noted that liberalization of financial markets, trade and currency exchange, and the trend in favour of privatization of state assets are among the factors making developing countries and the formerly centralized economies especially attractive to money launderers.

"Crime syndicates are active participants in what constitutes a second-hand sale of global proportions"

– UNDCP Director-General Giorgio Giacomelli

"Crime syndicates today are active participants in what constitutes a second-hand sale of global proportions", he told representatives of 49 countries, international financial institutions and criminal justice agencies and institutes. "Whether through the public sale of assets by government or the private sale in emerging capital markets, criminal forces are freer than ever before to establish roots in the legitimate economy.

"Aside from the direct infiltration of crime into national economies, the money-laundering problem can also affect governments' ability to pursue fiscal and monetary policy", Mr. Giacomelli added.

Mr. Eduardo Vetere, Chief of the UN Crime Prevention Branch, estimated that $85 billion in drug-trafficking profits alone is available annually for laundering. The annual worldwide take from drug trafficking is widely estimated at $500 billion and for organized crime roughly $1,000 billion, he said.

Mr. Giacomelli will serve as Secretary-General of the Naples conference on transnational organized crime, and Mr. Vetere will be the President. Results of the Naples conference in turn will be made available to the Ninth UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which meets every five years and will convene next in Tunis, Tunisia, early in 1995. ■

Cairo accord

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girls. Broad recommendations are made on environmental sustainability and migration.

The bill for population activities and an expanded health care in the developing countries and countries in transition from centralized economies, it was agreed, will be roughly $17 billion in the year 2000, $20.5 billion in 2010 and $21.7 billion in 2015. This will provide for reproductive and maternal health care, family planning, prevention of HIV-AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, data collection and research.

Two-thirds of the spending in developing and transition countries is expected to come from national budgets—as compared with the current proportion of three-quarters—and "in the order of one third from external sources", according to the Programme of Action. The cautiously worded phrase assuages donor country concerns about making ironclad commitments, but developing countries were encouraged by references to the need for "new and additional resources", i.e., funding in addition to what is being spent on other categories of development assistance, if the Programme is to be carried out. There is also a proviso that "the least developed countries and other low-income countries will require a greater share of external resources on a concessional and grant basis".

A convergence of interests

Two complementary trends favoured consensus at Cairo, ICPD officials say.

One is a changed attitude among developing countries towards population policy, which in past decades was often regarded as secondary to or even detracting from economic growth and political empowerment. But concern about environment, as well as the difficulty of sustaining per capita economic growth when population increases rapidly, has convinced most developing countries to run population programmes.

Developed countries, for their part, are increasingly anxious about what is perceived as the fallout from rapid population growth in poor countries. This includes local conflicts which escalate into regional and international crises and increasing migration—legal and illegal—to more prosperous lands.

The Cairo link between population and development recognizes the Group of 77 developing countries' position that population growth needs to be addressed in the context of other issues, including achievement of a more favourable world economic climate and reform of international financial institutions.

Willingness to pay for population solutions is reflected in World Bank plans to raise its 1993 spending of $2 billion on women's education and $200 million for family planning by 50 per cent over the next three years, as well as 1994 budget increases for population assistance already enacted by the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan. World Bank President Lewis Preston expressed confidence that the overall goal of $17 billion in 2000 will be met.

Over shadowing the relatively smooth negotiation of financial issues was controversy surrounding Programme references to "reproductive and sexual health".

For the Holy See of the Roman Catholic Church, this phrase and other related language in the Programme might have imply endorsement of abortion, contraception and extra-marital and adolescent sexual activities. There was further concern that these practices undercut the role of traditional families.

The Vatican and a number of States—some with large Catholic populations, others preponderantly Moslem—opposed the draft Programme on this basis. After a full week negotiating Paragraph 8.25, references which offended religious principles or cultural mores were modified while core positions on women's access to health care and responsibility for reproductive decision-making were retained. A crucial formulation stated that while abortion is not a valid form of family planning, Governments should address it as a major health concern.

Receding controversy

In the end, only 18 States expressed reservations while otherwise participating in the consensus. The Holy See, which did not join the consensus at the 1974 and 1984 global population conferences, participated in the much stronger Cairo agreement, albeit "in an incomplete, partial manner".

Differences also surfaced on the issue of immigration. Several European countries felt that a statement on the right of families of immigrants to be re-united in one country would open the door to allowing immigration of any relative of an immigrant worker or naturalized citizen. A compromise text recognizes "the vital importance of family reunification" and promotes its integration into national legislation. The need for a UN conference on international migration, brought up in Cairo and reiterated in General Assembly discussion, is expected to be proposed in a separate General Assembly resolution.

"With all the bracketed phrases cleared away and agreement on very clear, detailed language, the Programme is not as vulnerable to misunderstanding or accusations of hidden agenda as was the draft text", remarked ICPD Senior Advisor Payton. "The product that came out of Cairo is now being used to great effect because of its transparency."

Worldwide media coverage since the conclusion of the ICPD has clarified its significance. "We're being flooded with news reports explaining that Cairo wasn't just about abortion; it's about development and issues that affect all of us", Mr. Payton said. ■

Caribbean and Latin American women set programme

Some Caribbean and Latin American women are assuming leadership positions that until recently were unattainable due to discrimination, but violence and poverty continue to stalk many, according to reports at a conference on integrating women into regional social and economic development.

The Regional Programme of Action adopted at the 25-29 September conference in Mar del Plata, Argentina, sets core objectives of "gender equity and the complete integration of women into the development process, together with the full exercise of citizenship in the framework of sustainable development with social justice and democracy". Steps for implementation are detailed in eight priority areas: a gender perspective on economic and social development; women's equitable share in deciding development policies and benefiting from advances; an equal share of power in public and private life; elimination of poverty; human rights, peace and violence; shared responsibilities for families; recognition of cultural plurality, especially for indigenous peoples; and international support and cooperation.

Among key points made by Conference delegates:

• Economic advances in South America have not benefited women in rural areas, and structural adjustment programmes are making life harder. In Peru, 10 out of 100 women in urban areas are illiterate, but the ratio is 43 out of 100 in the countryside; four-fifths of the women in rural areas have no medical attention at childbirth, compared with a national average of about one half.

• Of 120,00 families displaced by violence in Peru, 78 per cent are headed by women.

• Poor women from Latin America and the Caribbean are targeted by sexual traffickers, and at least 25,000 from Caribbean islands currently work in the sex industry in other parts of the world.

• Caribbean women, who head 40 per cent of the area's households, are shouldering the burden of draconian cutbacks in education, health, social welfare and employment assistance. Migration away from Caribbean islands increases the number of households run by women; but women migrants are often exploited as illegal labourers.

The corresponding regional conference and PrepCom for Asian women was held 7-14 June in Jakarta, Indonesia. The European regional takes place 17-21 October in Vienna, Austria; the Western Asian meeting is 6-10 November in Amman, Jordan; and the African session is in Dakar, Senegal, 16-23 November. ■

NGOs and UN move closer on peace-building

Ideas on ways that non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the United Nations can resolve violent conflicts and engage in development follow-up were exchanged at the 47th annual Department of Public Information (DPI) conference for UN-affiliated NGOs.

The rising international status of NGOs was highlighted in UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's opening address.

"I want you to consider this your home", the Secretary-General told more than 1,400 NGO representatives meeting at UN headquarters 20-22 September. He added: "Until recently, these words might have caused astonishment. The United Nations was considered to be a forum for sovereign States alone." Now, he said, NGOs are "full participants in international life".

The President of the "We the Peoples: Building Peace" conference, Ms. Kay C. Greene of the World Federation for Mental Health, pointed out that "the UN is increasingly expected to go beyond stopping conflict, and towards getting involved in internal settings and resolving the underlying causes of those conflicts". NGOs, Governments and the UN "must progress from relief to rehabilitation, recovery and development", she said.

Among the UN mandates entrusted to NGOS in "second-generation" peacekeeping operations are electoral observation, human rights monitoring, delivery of humanitarian assistance and national reconstruction. Priority areas referred to by Conference participants included women's rights and their equal participation in the development process; meeting the needs of the children; respect for the rights and vision of indigenous peoples; elimination of poverty; and the promotion of international law.

Dr. Pierre Sane of Amnesty International emphasized that "at each successive stage in the process of conflict resolution and peace-building, it becomes more expensive and more difficult to restore respect for human rights—and this respect must be the rock upon which peace is built".

Speakers also urged NGOs to make greater use of their influence on political leaders and on the media.

The NGO/DPI Executive Committee is studying recommendations from the conference and on this basis is preparing a plan of action for enhanced collaboration between NGOs and the UN. ■

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Social Summit breakthrough

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everyone", the German Ambassador Gerhard Henze, representing the EU at the PrepCom, told *Development Update*. "Now we have a political paper with a limited number of sectors where solid commitments — that should be understandable to the average reader — will be possible." (See interviews, page 7.)

Recognizing "clear progress" and "strong consensus" on fighting poverty, US representative Melinda Kimble expressed hope that Governments will also come up with a strong commitment to invest in women. A statement from the G-77 Chairman, Algerian Ambassador Ramtane Lamamra also stressed "significant progress", particulaly in recognizing that structural adjustment programmes must take account of social needs.

No development, no peace

Citing the effects of transnational crime, rapid urbanization, population explosions, poor housing, poverty, unemployment and social exclusion, UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali in an opening address to the PrepCom told delegates from more than 180 countries that "the global social crisis threatens many States as much as any foreign army".

"Without investment in social development", he warned, "the foundations of peace will not be secured."

Preparations for the Social Summit are taking place against the backdrop of recent proposals to revitalize the UN's role in social and economic development. Discussion has been guided by the Secretary-General's report on *An Agenda for Development*, which is scheduled for debate during the 49th UN General Assembly. The report from the Secretary-General will take into account discussion at the June ministerial-level segment of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the report recently released by 48th UN General Assembly President S.R. Insanally on the World Hearings on Development held the same month.

"The global social crisis threatens many States as much as any foreign army."

— UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali

Ambassador Henze expressed confidence in prospects for further progress on Social Summit documents. "We have comments of the EU and individual delegations on the draft Programme of Action, which will enable the Secretariat to come up with a new revision," he said.

Revised texts of both the draft Programme and draft Declaration are expected by the end of November, following informal consultations 24-28 October in New York. The new documents will clearly identify sections that require further negotiation, including use of the concepts of "human security" and "sustainable development"; the right to migrate; debt reduction; the target of 0.7 per cent of GNP for official development assistance from donor countries; and how to monitor social development.

The third and final PrepCom is set for 16-27 January 1995, again in New York. The Summit, attended by heads of State, will take place 6-12 March 1995 in Copenhagen, Denmark. ■

Agreement on fishing the high seas

The latest round of UN talks on conserving worldwide stocks of fish and resolving international conflicts on over-fishing on the high seas took a key step towards arriving at an international legal agreement by next year.

Due to informal agreement by key delegates on a revised negotiating text, circulated by the Chairman at the close of the August session, expectations are now high that the UN Conference on Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks will conclude with a treaty signing in mid-1995.

Adding urgency to the 15-26 August talks in New York were a spate of recent skirmishes between fishermen from different national fleets.

"With fewer and fewer fish in the sea, the competition gets hotter and hotter", Fiji Ambassador Satya Nandan, the Conference Chairman, commented at the close of the session. "If we can get agreement, we should be able to diffuse the situation on the high seas—and ensure that by conserving now, there will be more fish for everyone later."

Virtually every commerical species of fish is "depleted", "fully exploited" or "overexploited", according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization.

Under the terms of the treaty, which was called for by the 1992 UN Earth Summit, countries will be legally bound to conserve and "sustainably manage" fish stocks, and to settle disputes that arise over fishing outside countries' 200-mile exclusive zones. The 200-mile zones are mandated by the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, due to come into effect on 16 November.

The final Conference negotiating sessions, also taking place in New York, are scheduled for 27 March to 12 April and 24 July to 4 August, 1995. ■

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G-77 and EU views on the Social Summit

The following interviews with Minister Plenipotentiary of the Algerian Mission to the UN Amine Khene, representing the Group of 77 Countries (G-77), and Ambassador Gerhard Henze from Germany, representing the European Union (EU), were conducted during the second preparatory meeting for the World Summit for Social Development.

DEVELOPMENT UPDATE: *What is G-77's bottom line on a successful Social Summit?*

AMINE KHENE: Acceptance by all concerned on means of implementation—which means resources. We'd rather have very modest objectives that are realistic and implementable than an ambitious programme that only has long speeches to back it up. This also means agreement on root causes. If we intend to do away with poverty, we cannot avoid discussing questions concerning the distribution of wealth and power, at both the national and international levels. As this is a global conference, we intend to stress the international level.

A Social Summit NGO caucus has called for subordination of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to the United Nations. How does G-77 see this issue?

KHENE: We would like to see stronger cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions. No doubt the UN would learn from the efficiency of these agencies, and the experience would help the Bank and the International Monetary Fund to feel in a more significant way the needs of developing countries as expressed in the UN—the only forum where nations and states are supposed to be equal. On this terrain, the North and the South can meet as equals.

Few of the revisions of draft Summit documents suggested by G-77 fell under the theme of social integration. Why?

KHENE: It is no surprise that the part on social integration is shorter, although not less meaningful. We feel that it will be more difficult to achieve consensus of the international community on this question, because at the heart of the matter are values. We believe the duties and commitments of the international community should be based on shared human values—solidarity and non-discrimination in all its forms. But these values are lived differently in different countries. We should not devote energy or time to pursuing the phantom of a single, universally applicable social model, and the international community should be as respectful of the diversity of societies as of individuals.

DEVELOPMENT UPDATE: *What is the key to a successful Social Summit outcome?*

GERHARD HENZE: This will be the nature of the commitments that are made, and the ability to find a balance between the international and national arenas. In our view, the priority has to be national in scope. You cannot reduce poverty, high unemployment and social disintegration within a country if the country itself is not willing. International assistance can only be help for self-help.

But you do anticipate commitments from the developed countries?

HENZE: Of course. One, I hope, will concern the debt problem, because many countries are still suffering. Also, we all realize that the social consequences of structural adjustment have to be taken into account. For instance, in the Latin American countries, which were my area of responsibility for many years, adjustment sometimes was accomplished at the expense of the low-income groups and of the social dimension. The international financial institutions have to ensure that this is avoided—and I think they are taking steps in this direction already.

Do you anticipate increased development assistance?

HENZE: No, because money is tight everywhere. But I can imagine agreement that a greater proportion of assistance should go to the social sector. The Interamerican Development Bank, for instance, is trying to devote 50 per cent of its loans to the social sector. The so-called 20/20 proposal—that 20 per cent of assistance and 20 per cent of national budgets go to social needs—will require serious discussion. It is an attractive idea, but we have to remember the need for flexibility in determining budgets. At the EU, we have yet to arrive at a position on this idea.

What is the next big challenge in Summit preparations?

HENZE: To write commitments in areas such as poverty reduction in a way that each country can meet them, taking into account the vast discrepancies between countries. But the document should also contain objectives that can be phrased in the same way for all countries—for instance, on social justice and a more equitable distribution of wealth.

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CALENDAR 1994-1996

1994

22 August - 2 September
Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development (New York, USA)

5 - 13 September
International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, Egypt)

19 - 23 September
Regional NGO Forum for Latin America and the Caribbean, Fourth World Conference on Women (Mar del Plata, Argentina)

20 - 22 September
UN Department of Public Information 47th Annual Conference for Non-Governmental Organizations (New York, USA)

25 - 29 September
Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Conference for the Fourth World Conference on Women (Mar del Plata, Argentina)

13 - 15 October
Regional NGO Forum for Europe, Fourth World Conference on Women (Vienna, Austria)

17 - 21 October
UNCTAD International Symposium on Trade Efficiency (Columbus, Ohio, USA)

17 - 21 October
European Regional Preparatory Conference for the Fourth World Conference on Women (Vienna, Austria)

6 - 10 November
Western Asian Regional Preparatory Conference for the Fourth World Conference on Women (Amman, Jordan)

14 - 17 November
Regional NGO Forum for Africa, Fourth World Conference on Women (Dakar, Senegal)

16 - 23 November
African Regional Preparatory Conference for the Fourth World Conference on Women (Dakar, Senegal)

1995

16 - 27 January
Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development (New York, USA)

6 - 12 March
World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, Denmark)

15 March - 5 April
Commission on the Status of Women, 39th session (New York, USA)

3 - 14 April
Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Tunis, Tunisia)

26 April - 9 May
Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements — Habitat II (Nairobi, Kenya)

4 - 15 September
Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, China)

24 October 1995
United Nations 50th Anniversary Commemoration

1996

3 - 14 June
United Nations Conference on Human Settlements — Habitat II, (Istanbul, Turkey)

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